Supply of water to Delhi by Haryana

4779. SHRI KARNENDU BHATTA CHARJEE:

SHRIP. PRABHAKAR REDDY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

whether it is a fact that Delhi is not being supplied full quota of water by . the Government of Haryana as per the directive of the Hon'ble Supreme Court;

if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

whether the water supplied by Haryana has been found highly contaminated laced with ammonia and industrial waste; and

if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken to ensure supply of full quota of quality water of approved quality is released to Delhi by Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BUOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Delhi is being supplied water by the Government of Haryana as per the directive of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Does not arise.

As informed by Delhi Jal Board, water supplied by Haryana is normally not contaminated. However, on eight occasions between November, 2002 to March, 2003, the water was found to be contaminated with Ammonical-Nitrogen.

Necessary directions have been issued by Central Pollution Control Board to Haryana State Pollution Control Board and Haryana Irrigation Department to ensure supply of water of approved quality to Delhi.

Imbalance of water

4780. SHRIK. RAMA MOHANA RAO : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

whether it is a fact that because of the prohibitive cost and long gestation period, river linking project has not yet been cleared; and

the steps proposed to re-orient water management policy linking it with the poverty alleviation programme to save regional imbalance of water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BUOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) No, Sir. The Ministry of Water Resources, then known as the Ministry of Irrigation, formuJated a National Perspective Plan for water resources development in 1980 which envisages inter linkages among Peninsular Rivers and Himalayan Rivers for transferring water from water surplus basins to water deficit areas for optimum utilisation of water resources. Government of India has established the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) in 1982

as an autonomous society to canyout water balance and other studies and prepare feasibility reports. NWD A has identified 30 links under the National Perspective for preparation of the feasibility reports. The Pre-feasibility Reports of all the links and Feasibility Reports of 8 links have been completed. The Central Government has constituted a Task Force on Inter-linking of rivers under the Chairmanship of Shri Suresh P. Prabhu, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabhaon 13-12-2002. The Task Force is working to suggest and guide the task of achieving the goal of inter-linking of rivers by the end of 2016 as per its terms of reference.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for re-orienting existing National Water Policy which however covers water management aspects. There is also a provision in the policy for transfer of water from surplus areas to deficit areas.

Tribunal for sharing Krishna waters

4781. SHRI RAMA MUNI REDDY SIRIGIREDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a petition to the Centre for constituting a Tribunal on sharing of Krishna waters;

if so, the details of the request; and

the steps taken by Government on this request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY) (a) and (b) The State of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a complaint under Section 3 of the Inter-State RrverWater Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 to the Central Government on January 20,2003 stating that water disputes with regard to use, distribution and control of the waters of the Inter-State river Krishna have arisen between the riparian States of Andhra Pradesh, Kamalaka and Maharashtra As per the complaint, the interest of the State of Andhra Pradesh and its inhabitants have been,and/or are likely to be ,prejudicially affected by varioususcts of cornmission and ommission of the States of Maharashtra and Karnataka such as unauthorized construction of the Almatti Dam, wrongful utilisation of waters of Tungabhadra river and from the Tungabhadra Dam and violations of the award in the Bheema sub-basin. In the complaint, the State of Andhra Pradesh requested to constitute a water disputes tribunal under Section 4 (1) of the ISRWD Act, 1956 for adjudication and decision of the dispute emerging from the letter of complaint.

(c) As per Section 3 of the ISRWD Act, 1956 the Central Government is required to form an opinion that water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, and thereafter within a period of not exceeding one year from the date of receipt of request, is required to constitute a water dispute tribunal for adjudication of the water dispute.